THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1187.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Virginia;

At a superior court of Chancery for the Richmond district, September 29th, 1803.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, agent and representative of the late house of Hunter, Banks, & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

John McPherson and Alexander Russell, Def's.

THE Defendents not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, September 29th, 1803.

Between

Henry Banks, agent for Hunter Banks and Company, Plaintiff,

And

James Maury, Smith, Johnston and Company, late merchants and partners; Charles Holloway and Thomas Goodwin, Defendants.

THE defendants James Maury, and Smith, Johnston and Company, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, Peter Tinsley, C. C.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

THE NATIVE ARABIAN HORSE,

THE DEY OF ALGIERS,

TO give an opportunity to the gentleman of the turf in Virginia to obtain the valuable mixture of Arabian blood amongst their stock—will stand the ensuing season (to commence on the 1st of March and end the 10th of August,) at Mr. Taylor's, Gwinfield Farm, near Tappahannock, on Rappahannock River, and will be let to mares at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the leap, or TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS the season, or FORTY DOLLARS to insure a Mare being with Foal, and a Dollar to the Groom in either case; the leap money to be paid at the Stable door, and good promissory notes payable on the 10th of August for the season, must be sent with the Mares.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS is an elegantly formed Horse, possessing both beauty and strength; most of his points are equal, and some of them very superior to any Horse on the continent; his colts are in high estimation for their bone, size and form; he is fully fourteen hands two inches and a half high, a height by no means usual in the genuine Arabian race; his colour is nearly white, with a few brown spots dashed over his neck and shoulders; he is of fine presence and carriage; remarkably vigorous and active, and a very sure foal getter. This beautiful animal was procured from Arabia, in the year '98, at four years old, by the late Grand Bailiff Fromm of Prussia, and brought to Fehr Bellen in that kingdom, where he was purchased after the Bailiff's death, and at the sale of his stud in '99, by Lieutenant General Frederick, Baron of Diemar, by whom he was sold to Col. Swan of Massachusetts, then in Europe, and by him shipped from Hamburgh to Boston to General Jackson of that city, who sent him in the beginning of 1802 to General Mason of the district of Columbia: to attest which, and to prove the origin of this Horse, satisfactory certificates are in my hands and open to the inspection of all.

Pasturage gratis—but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, though the greatest attention will be paid to prevent either, by

E. Beasley,

Manager for John Taylor, Esq. at Gwinfield.

To the Public.

DURING the ensuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to pursue the professional instruction of youth in the city of Richmond: His course of instruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, History, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, political Economy and Metaphysics; exercises in Composition and Elocution, Periodical public exhibitons & examinations will also constitute regular and essential parts of the plan he proposes to pursue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for instruction in the several departments of science, and forty dollars for instruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he proposes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will also be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the school & lecture room By considerate and candid men, J. Ogilvie presumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed necessary, for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at present palpably and proverbially below the standard of equitable compensation for the labor which the instructor undergoes and the services he renders. A very brief statement will place this important subject in a clear and interesting light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profession, on which the virtue, accomplishments and happiness of individuals, what occupation soever they may embrace and in what situation soever they are placed, essentially depend. The blessings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviously & indissolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic instructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will desire nothing more ardently, than that this profession, which so many causes have combined to degrade, should be restored to its proper rank in public estimation and practical utility.—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this sort, whilst the pecuniary compensation which the instructor receives for his services however important, for his exertions however laborious, is so miserable & scanty, as to doom him to celibacy, insuperable indigence and sordid obscurity. Until instructors shall receive a pecuniary compensation proportioned to their talents, attainments and services, the education of youth must be abandoned to sciolists, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprise, genius and learning will necessarily prefer those occupations, where such accomplishments are most likely to obtain their proper estimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expose himself to the charge of egotism, J. Ogilvie cannot in justice to the subject and himself forbear to add, that since his arrival in Virginia, his abilities such as they are, have been exerted in the business of juvenile education with assiduity and enthusiasm. To this pursuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the best energies of his mind No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been spared, to qualify himself to communicate useful knowledge and instil virtuous principles into the minds of youth, On every branch of literature and science comprehended in his course, he has endeavored to collect information from every accessible source. If on any subject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely say, it does not proceed from the want of sincere wishes and persevering efforts to discover and incalculate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal study have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguished he fears for ever the native cheerfulness and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleasure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the consoling consciousness of having zealously endeavored to be useful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of physical independence, he has scarcely been able to obtain a comfortable subsistence. These observations are not made in the spirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpose of obviating a misconstruction of the motive which has induced him to increase his charge for tuition. He is destined probably during the prime of his life to pursue the business of juvenile instruction, nor does he murmur at his destiny.—At the same time he cannot think himself justly exposed to the charge of unreasonable selfishness, when he indulges a wish, that the emoluments of the laborious and useful occupation he pursues should be sufficient to afford the means of comfortable subsistence and the prospect of permanent exemption, from the severest disasters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *destitution*.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wishes to receive five or six of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the first quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

Virginia—to wit:

At a Chancery District Court, held in the city of Williamsburg, 23d day of July, 1803.

Benjamin Kidd, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Thomas Crittenden and Jane Crittenden, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Crittenden not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of April term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the former Capitol in this city.

A Copy, Anth'y. Robinson, C. C.

FOR RENT:

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elcan;

Who has for Sale,

Best India NANKEENS

On moderate terms for Cash, or on a credit of 90 days for acceptances in this place.

Dec. 3, 1803. 12awtf.

The celebrated English Horse

STIRLING,

HAS been advertised several years as a stallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully stated: Suffice it now to say, that he is among the handsomest and best bred horses in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, against the best horses of the day; even the famous horse Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's stock are generally large and handsome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will stand the ensuing season at my stable in the county of Greenville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and 7 Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares insured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the insurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every instance. Good pasturage, and servants who bring 4 mares, boarded gratis; others at 10s6 per week. Grain furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent. The greatest attention paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discharged as above mentioned) must accompany the mares. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following.

Nathaniel Rives.

February 15th, 1804. 12wtf.

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purse or sweepstake of 200 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, shall be covered gratis. N. R.

MR. TRACY'S SPEECH

IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Friday, December 2, 1803.

ON THE PASSAGE OF THE

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

(Concluded from our last.)

There is another view of the constitution, which has a reference to the general subject before us; and that is, the caution exhibited with respect to the introduction of amendments. In an instrument so important, and containing many features new, if not to the world, at least to ourselves, although we might approve of its principles; yet experience might discover errors as to the mode devised for carrying those principles into effect. Hence it was the part of wisdom and caution to provide for such alterations in practice, as would give the fairest operation to principles, without incurring the confusion and agitation incidental to a general convention. But lest this daring and restive spirit of innovation should injure or destroy, under the specious name of amendment, that same wisdom and caution have provided salutary checks.

"*Two thirds of both houses of the congress shall deem it necessary*" to propose amendments; and three fourths of the state legislatures shall ratify such amendments; before they acquire validity.—I speak now, sir, of the mode which has always been, and probably will be put in practice to obtain amendments. The other constitutional mode is equally guarded as to numbers, but, as it has no relation to the subject now in debate, may be laid aside. "Two thirds of both houses" must, I think, on every fair principle of construction, mean two thirds of all the members. The number of senators is thirty-four; two thirds being twenty-three. And as there is no representation from New Jersey, the number of representatives is one hundred thirty-six; two thirds being ninety one. My impressions are, sir, that this amendment cannot constitutionally be proposed to the state legislatures, unless it is agreed to, in the two houses, by those numbers, twenty-three, and ninety one, respectively. This is a constitutional point, which, I am told, has never been agitated. But it is certainly worthy of attention. If the construction should prevail, that two thirds of the members present at any time, might propose amendments, the consequence is, that twelve senators being two thirds of a quorum and forty-eight representatives, being a similar two thirds, might propose any, and the most important amendments. I am aware, sir, that it may be said, such propositions are not final, they may yet be ratified or rejected by the state legislatures. But the spirit of the constitution seems to require two thirds of the nation, acting by its proper organs, to propose amendments; and that, in so interesting a subject as a constitutional alteration, a less number should have no authority.

The letter of the constitution will certainly justify this idea of its spirit. When two thirds of the senate are requisite to consent and advise to a treaty, the words are "two thirds of the senators *present*." To convict on impeachment, "two thirds of the members *present*." Yeas and nays are to be entered on the journal "at the desire of one fifth of those *present*." In the two first cases it is requisite to act immediately, whether two thirds of the whole are present or not; then we see the expressions are plain, "two thirds" refers to the numbers *present*." Why so? Because, without these expressions, the reference would have been understood to the whole number of members. In the last case why added the word "*present*" to the one fifth? Because, without that word, one fifth of the whole would have been its meaning. In all other cases, when two thirds are required, the spirit of the constitution certainly is, and the words seem to carry the meaning, "two thirds" of the whole numbers. It is said that, "a majority of each *house* shall constitute a majority to do business." *House* must, in this case, mean all the members.—Two thirds of both houses must, on the same principles, mean two thirds of all the members of both. There is, I acknowledge, some obscurity in the constitutional use of that word *house*, when either of the two branches of congress is described by it; but if the intention and sense, as well as words are attended to, I am forcibly led to a belief that two thirds of all the members of both houses are required to sanction propositions for amendments, and that this construction is most consistent with the wisdom and political skill of the convention. The construction for which I contend is analagous to the caution manifest in the other part of the constitution. It was well known to the convention that amendments, if recommended or proposed by congress, would have an imposing influence with the state legislatures; and that in no possible instance, could more evil arise from indigested measures, than in the case of amendments, owing to the impossibility of clearly foreseeing their operation and effects on the general constitutional system, it was made requisite therefore to wait for the uninfluenced movements of Two thirds of the popular and federative representations of the nation. Whatever may be our opinion on the point now discussed, the state legislatures have a constitutional right to judge of it for themselves, and to determine whether a proposition for an amendment is presented to them, with the sanction required, and if, in their opinions, the requisite numbers have not agreed to the proposition, they will guard the constitution, by refusing to ratify such amendment. My honorable friend from New-Hampshire (Mr. Plumer) has done such ample justice to this part of the subject, as to place it out of the reach of my assistance and beyond the need of any.

I am convinced, Mr. President, that the amendment now under consideration could not, in the senate, obtain a constitutional majority, of two-thirds, nor even a simple majority, were it not for the influence of instructions. Some gentlemen have ingeniously said, that until they gave this amendment the present particular examination, they had not contemplated the extent of its probable effects, and although they entertained doubts, yet they were induced by the instructions given them, to make the proposition to the legislatures, and let them decide for themselves

Whatever may or can be said in favor of instructions generally, cannot be applied to this case. For the purpose of obtaining amendments to the constitution, Congress can only propose, and the state legislatures ratify. The duties are appropriate and distinct, and the uninfluenced independent act of both, requisite. The legislatures cannot ratify, till a proposal is made. This subject can be elucidated by familiar examples. The house of representatives alone, can originate a bill for raising revenue, but it cannot become a law without a concurrence of the senate—Would not the advice and instruction of the senate to the house, intimating our desire that they would originate and send to us for concurrence, a revenue bill, be thought improper, indelicate and even unconstitutional? The president and the senate can appoint certain officers, but they have distinct and appropriate agencies in the appointment. The president can nominate; but cannot appoint without the advice and consent of the senate.

But the senate cannot nominate, nor could their advice to the president, to make a nomination, be either binding or proper. The character of the several independent branches of our government, forming constitutional checks upon each other, cannot be exemplified more fully, than in the mode of producing amendments. And an interference of one independent body, upon the appropriations and distinct duties of another, can in no instance have a more prejudicial effect. Can it be thought then, either proper or constitutional for the state legislatures to assume the power of instructing congress to *propose* to them a measure, when the power of proposing is not only given to them, but given exclusively to Congress? As well and with as much propriety might Congress make a law, attempting to bind the the legislatures to ratify, as the legislatures, by instructions, bind Congress to propose. In either case the check, which for obviously wise purposes, was introduced into the constitution, is totally destroyed. And we have not as much security against improper amendments, as we should have, if the power were exclusively vested in the state legislatures; and for this obvious reason, that in this mode of operation, the responsibility, for the adoption of an improper amendment, is divided and destroyed. Is the sentiment correct, sir, that we shall be justifiable in sending forth this proposition to be considered by the state legislatures, if we believe it ought not to be ratified? What would be thought of the senate if they were to pass a bill and send it to the house of representatives for concurrence, the provisions of which they disliked entirely, and wished not to be established? And can any sound distinction be made between such a measure, and the one now before us? In either case, the single act of the other body would be final; and in either case the people at large would be safer to have but one body in existence, to legislate or make amendments; for all our agency in both cases would only tend to deceive and mislead, and in addition to diminish, if not destroy, as has just been observed, the responsibility of the other body.

It has been said, sir, that the house of representatives have twice given a sanction to this measure, and that their conduct in this particular, adds weight to it. I wish to treat that honorable body with the highest respect; but I must deviate from the truth were I to acknowledge that their conduct upon this amendment has a tendency to convince me that they have a full understanding of the subject. Twice have they sent us a resolution similar in its leading features to that on your table, and made no provision that the person to be vice-president should be qualified for the highly responsible office, either in age or citizenship. And for aught that they had guarded against, we might have had a man in the

chief magiſtracy from Morocco, a foreigner, who had not been in the country a month.

Mr. Preſident, it was ſuggeſted in a former part of the debate, by a gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Butler] that the great ſtates, or ruling party of the day, had brought forward this amendment for the purpoſe of preventing the choice of a federal vice-preſident at the next election. And we are now put beyond the power of doubt that this is, at leaſt, one motive, by the obſervations of ſeveral of the majority, but eſpecially by thoſe of the gentleman from Virginia. He informs us, and I appreciate his frankneſs, that if the friends of this meaſure do not ſeize the preſent opportunity to paſs it, the opportunity will never return. He tells us plainly, that a minor faction ought to be diſcouraged, that all hopes or proſpect of riſing into conſequence, much more of riſing into office, ſhould be cruſhed, and that this amendment is to produce a part of theſe beneficial effects; which amendment he compares to the bill which was introduced into the Britiſh parliament, to exclude a popiſh ſucceſſor to the crown, commonly called the exclufion bill. Have the minority, then, no right left, but the right to be *trampled* upon by the majority? This is identically the conduct which is mentioned in the quotation which I had the honor to make from the ſecretary of ſtate; to which I aſk leave to recur: "The majority, by *trampling* on the rights of the minority, have produced factions and commotions, which, in republics, have more frequently than any other cauſe, produced *deſpotiſm*."

What avails it then, that this country has trampled over the invaſion and violence of one oppreſſor, if they muſt now be victims to the violence of thouſands? Political death is denounced now. what denunciation will follow? It would be an uſeleſs affectation in us, to pretend to cloſe our eyes upon either the cauſe or conſequences of this meaſure.

The ſpirit of party has riſen ſo high, at the preſent day, that it dares to attempt, what in milder times would be beyond the reach of calculation. To this overwhelming torrent every conſideration muſt give way.

The gentleman is perfectly correct, in ſuppoſing that now is the only time to paſs this reſolution; there is a tide in the affairs moſt emphatically, and unleſs its height is taken, its acme improved, the ſhallows ſoon appear, and the preſent demon of party give place to a ſucceſſor. A hope is undoubtedly now indulged, that one great and dominant paſſion, will, like Aaron's rod, ſwallow up every other, and that the favorable moment can now be ſeized to cruſh the ſmall ſtates, and to obtain their own agency in the tranſaction. And when we recur to the hiſtory of former confederacies, and find the ſmall ſtates arrayed in conflict againſt each other, to fight, to ſuffer, and to die for the tranſient gratification of the great ſtates; have we not ſome reaſon to fear the ſucceſs of this meaſure?

In the ſenate is the ſecurity of the ſmall ſtates; their feeble voice in the houſe of repreſentatives is loſt in the potent magic of numbers and wealth. Never until now has the force of the ſmall ſtates, which was provided for by the conſtitution, and lodged in this federative body, as a weapon of ſelf-defence, been able to bear upon this queſtion. And will the ſmall ſtates, inſtead of defending their own intereſt, their exiſtence, ſacrafice them to a guſt of momentary paſſion? To the ſhort lived gratification of party prejudice?

This reſolution, if circumſtances ſhall unequivocally demand it, can paſs at the next or any future ſeſſion of Congreſs. But once paſſed, and its paſſage will operate like the grave; the ſacraficed rights of the ſmall ſtates will be gone forever. Is it poſſible, ſir, that any ſmall ſtates can ſubmit to be a ſatellite in the ſtate ſyſtem, and revolve in a ſecondary orbit around a great ſtate? Act in humble devotion to her will till her purpoſes are gratified, and then content herſelf to be thrown aſide like a caſt garment an object of her own unceaſing regret, and fit only for the hand of ſcorn to point its ſlow and moving finger at? Can the members of this ſenate, who repreſent the ſmal. ſtates, quietly croſs their hands, and requeſt the great ſtates to bind them faſt anſt to draw tight the ligature!

I am aware, ſir, that I ſhall be accuſed of an attempt to excite the jealouſy of the ſmall ſtates. Mr. Preſident, I repreſent a ſmall ſtate, I feel the danger, and claim the conſtitutional right to ſound the alarm. From the ſame altar on which the ſmall be immolated, will ariſe in the ſmoke of ſacraficed liberty: and deſpotiſm muſt be the dreadful ſucceſſor.

It is the cauſe of my country and of humanity which I plead. And when one vaſt, overwhelming paſſion is in exerciſe, full well I know, ſir, that no warning voice, no excitement but jealouſy, has been found ſufficiently active and energetic in its operation to diſſolve the wizard ſpell, and force mankind to liſten to argument. Jealouſy, hateful in private life, has perhaps done more in the preſervation of political rights than all the virtues united.

I have made the ſtand, ſir, in the ſenate, which I thought the importance of the ſubject demanded. If I fail here, there is hope of ſucceſs with the ſtate legiſlatures. If nothing can withſtand the torrent there, I ſhall experience the ſatisfaction which is derived from a conſciouſneſs of having raiſed my feeble voice in defence of that conſtitution, which is not only the ſecurity of the ſmall ſtates, but the palladium of my country's rights; and ſhall conſole myſelf with the reflection that I have done my duty.

SEEDS.

The Subscriber

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has just received a ſupply of

Red and white Clover Seed,

Lucern, Ryegraſs, and
Timothy, Saintfoine,

Which is warranted to be of the laſt ſummer's growth.

HE HAS LIKEWISE,

A general Aſſortment of

PEAS, LETTUCE,
BEANS, RADISHES,
CABBAGE, &c.

From *London*, per the ſhip *Shepherdeſs*, now ſelling at his Seed Store, Main-ſtreet.

MINTON COLLINS.

Richmond, Feb. 28th, 1804. (1m.)

Taken up,

BY John Wiſe, near the upper end of Goochland county,

A STEER,

of a brown color, with a white face and ſome white under the belly—mark'd with a crop in the right ear, and a fox in the left—about five years old—appraiſed to fifteen dollars and ninety ſix cents, before me.

ARCH. DUKINS.

21ſt *May*, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—*RICHMOND*—

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT,

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	39ſ to 42ſ Cash.
Wheat,	7ſ to 7ſ6 do.
Flour, ſuperfine	39ſ do.
Corn,	24ſ do.
Hemp, Clean	30ſ to 50ſ do.
Iron,	3ſ do.
Whiskey,	3ſ6 do.
Bacon,	9d do.

A memorial is in circulation among the democrats of the ſtate of New-York, to be preſented to the legiſlature of that ſtate, praying that a charter may not be granted to the company of the Merchants' Bank lately eſtabliſhed in New-York; but on the contrary, that a law ſhould be enacted, reſtraining them from the tranſacting of buſineſs in future; and alſo to prohibit and prevent other buſineſs of a ſimilar nature, from being formed without previous conſent and approbation of the conſtituted authorities of the ſtate.

No circumſtance is more aſtoniſhing, and ſeems more inconſiſtent, than that thoſe characters who affect, or at leaſt pretend to be, the advocates of freedom and the enemies of monopoly, ſhould be the foremoſt to reſtrain individuals from entering into mercantile companies, or from forming any eſtabliſhment not oppoſed to the laws of the country in which they live. No propoſition in geometry is more evident, than that the more contracted the banking ſyſtem is among any people the more monopoly and uſury will prevail; and *vice verſa*, the greater the number of banks, and the leſs they are reſtrained, the more will the evils of *monopoly* and *uſury* be diminiſhed. Every commercial country has been ſenſible of this, and accordingly have ſuffered individuals, to eſtabliſh banks and diſcounting houſes, *ad infinitum*, without being ſubjected to any other regulations, than juſtice in their dealings. How numerous are the private banking houſes in England, Ireland and Scotland! In the latter kingdom, *notes payable to the bearer*, iſſued by private banks without the benefit of a charter, form the principal currency of the nation. Indeed private paper is moſt frequently preferred to either gold or ſilver, as being more convenient to carry, and eaſier negociated.

But in America, the boaſted land of liberty, where the greateſt difficulty in ſome of the ſtates, is one ſingle bank ſuffered to be eſtabliſhed; ſo jealous are our legiſlatures of the progreſs and advancement of commerce. The mechanic is allowed to exerciſe any art he pleaſes; the farmer and planter are ſuffered to raiſe and cultivate according to their fancy; and the author and printer are not even debarred from the writing and publiſhing of falſehoods and ſlanders; but the merchant is to be reſtricted in his dealings, prevented from eſtabliſhing a private bank, and from iſſuing notes, except under the limitation provided by men, the majority of whom have lived their lives in the woods; and moſt probably are equally ignorant of every principle of trade and commerce, as the Indian ſavage is of the manufacture of China.

Governor Clinton, it appears, has accepted of the office of the Vice Preſidency which has been propoſed to him. There are few circumſtances which mark the folly and vanity attendant on old age more than this. Nine years ago, this *venerable* gentleman, who even at that period was a fitter tenant for the cloiſter of a Monk, than the chair of a ſtateſman, refuſed the governſhip on the plea of aged infirmity. But now, tho' approaching fourſcore, he is panting after preſidential honors, in place of looking forward to the horrors of eternity and the rewards of virtue. His friends and the party to which he belongs, are the characters to whom the ſole ridicule of the farce ought to be attached. It is natural for extreme old age, as well as infancy, to be captivated with toys and baubles. The good ſenſe which nine years ago directed Gov. Clinton to retire into a private ſtation, has now deſerted him, and it is probable that his memory at preſent does not even recollect the circumſtance of his then retreating.

The Senate of New-York has returned an anſwer to the Governor's ſpeech, in which they congratulate his excellency on the tranquility which reigns among the citizens of New-York. Wherein this idea of tranquility exiſts, we know not; but if it be that ſort of tranquility which is deſcribed by the daily Gazettes of that city, we confeſs it is a ſtate of ſociety we neither envy, nor would wiſh to enjoy. It may be calculated for the atmoſphere of New-York, but would by no means ſuit a milder climate.

Save the pieces.—By a letter from Waſhington we learn, that on Saturday laſt, (1ſt Feb.) Mr. John Randolph and others dined at the Speaker's quarters; that in the courſe of converſation, the ſtory goes, a Mr. Allſton from North-Carolina indirectly gave Mr. Randolph the lie; that a lady being at table, Mr. Randolph got up and requeſted to conduct her to an adjoining room, returned himſelf to the company, filled a glaſs with wine, and threw it into the face of Mr. Allſton, then deliberately broke a glaſs over his head, and threw a bottle at him, telling him to take that for a puppy.—The next day was Sunday, and as in ordinary caſes proceſs cannot be executed on that day, we ſuppoſed it paſſed off without a writ from either of the gentlemen commanding the other to meet him at a time and place named. But on Monday, "the dawn was caſt—the morning lowered—and heavily with clouds brought on the day—big with"—ſigns of powder and ball!—Happily the gloom was diſperſed by the magic wand of the civil authority, or in other words, the parties were perhaps bound over to keep the peace within the territory of Columbia, which being a tract of ſuch amazing extent, to wit, ten miles, it is probable they may not in the whole courſe of their lives be able to journey beyond it for the purpoſe of decking the tremendous combat. For the rules of this combat, ſhould they ever incline to try it, we will however refer theſe Antagoniſts to a paſſage of curious information in the 4th volume of the Commentaries, which they can apply according to circumſtances. It is there laid down, among other things, that neither party muſt—"hire a champion. And therefore if the appellant or approver be a woman, a prieſt, an *infant*, (mind this, Mr. Randolph) or of the age of ſixty, or lame, or blind, he or ſhe may counterplead and refuſe the wager of battel; and compel the appellee to put himſelf upon the country. [Theſe good folks are already *upon* the country, growing fat, as Tom Claiborne ſays, on Republicaniſm, their meat and their drink.] Alſo, the peers of the realm [that is, in the United States, congreſs-men, as Randolph and Allſton both are] ſhall not be challenged to wage battel, on account of the dignity of their perſons; nor the citizens of London, by ſpecial charter, becauſe fighting ſeems foreign to their education and employment." [Mr. Randolph can ſay, whether in Virginia *ganging* is foreign to their education and employment or not.] After the ceremony of throwing down the glove, and picking it up, and the ſolemn declaration of both appellant and appellee, as they are called, (Blackſtone continues)—"The battel is then to be fought with batons, the ſolemnity and the oath againſt amulets and ſorcery; and if the appellee be ſo far vanquiſhed, that he cannot or will not fight any longer, he ſhall be adjudged to be hanged immediately. But if he kills the appellant or can maintain the fight from ſunriſing till the ſtars appear in the evening, [faith it is well the days are ſhort juſt now] he ſhall be acquitted. So alſo if the appellant becomes recreant, and pronounces the horrible word of *Craven*, he ſhall loſe his liberam legem, and become infamous." As to the caſe of democratic congreſſmen, if one of them does not "loſe his" election, he won't much mind other matters, for as to "becoming infamous," forſooth many of them no doubt feel proud in enjoying that diſtinction already.

(Fred. Town Herald.)

From Mr. Gallatin's Report to Congreſs the 25th January, 1804, it appears that the domeſtic articles of Export from the United States for one year, ending the 30th Sept. 1803, amount to

Dollars 42,205,961

Exports of Virginia,	7,229,967	*Equal to* 1-6th *of the U. States*,
Do. of Richmond,	4,125,000	*Equal to* 4-7ths *of Virginia*,

or 1-10th part of the whole exports of the United States, and exceeding the total exports of the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Maryland individually—viz.

Pennſylvania,	*Dollars* 4,021,274
Maryland,	3,838,396

QEURE.—If Richmond exports, without Bank accommodation, 4-7ths of Virginia, and 1-10th of the United States—what extent may reaſonably be calculated upon with an additional capital of 4,000,000 dollars from the Bank of Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, February 17th, 1804.

"A report having been circulated, that ſome ſtudents of the College had been concerned in the late attack upon the Church in this town, a tranſaction no leſs marked for it's *brutal ſtupidity*, than the utter deteſtation of every moral, or even gentlemanly principle; I think it due to the good order, which has uniformly prevailed among the ſtudents during this term, to aſſure you, that every one of them, without exception, has unequivocally exculpated himſelf by a ſolemn declaration of his innocence. I can alſo add, that the preſent regulations for the government of this College, whilſt they are ſufficiently liberal, are ſuch as will not only enſure the ſpeedy application of an effectual correction to any improper conduct, but alſo preſerve that regular and diligent attention to ſtudy, which has been manifeſted to myſelf and others who were preſent at the ſemi-annual public examination, that commenced on Wedneſday laſt.

"It is alſo with much pleaſure I inform you, that judge Nelſon, whoſe legal talents and virtues are ſo well known, has been elected, by an unanimous vote of the Viſitation, Profeſſor of Law in the room of the late able and worthy Profeſſor, who reſigned, ſhortly after his removal into the Court of Appeals. Mr. Gerardin, at the ſame time, and with equal unanimity, was elected Profeſſor of Civil Hiſtory, Geography and Modern Languages."

Extract from an Act, paſſed at the late ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, intituled, "An Act incorporating two Companies for opening a Turnpike Road from Richmond to Staunton."—(Paſſed 25th January, 1804.)

"WHEREAS application has been made to this General Aſſembly to incorporate a company for eſtabliſhing a Turnpike Road from the city of Richmond to Staunton, in the county of Auguſta:

"*Be it enacted*, That it ſhall and may be lawful to open books in the city of Richmond, under the management of John Harvie, Robert Gamble, John Pendleton, Philip N. Nicholas, David M. Randolph, John Graham, Alexander Stuart, John Brokenbrough, Gervas Storrs, Joſeph Selden, and John Adams, for receiving and entering ſubſcriptions to the amount of fifty thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of forming a road from Richmond to Columbia in Fluvanna, which ſaid ſum ſhall be divided into five hundred ſhares, of one hundred dollars each, and the ſubſcription be made in perſon or by attorney.

"The ſubſcription books ſhall remain open until the firſt day of May next, at which time there ſhall be a general meeting of the ſubſcribers in the city of Richmond, of which meeting one month's notice ſhall be given, in one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, by the managers above named.

"If it ſhall appear on examination of the books of this meeting, that one half of the capital ſum above mentioned ſhall have been ſubſcribed, then ſaid ſubſcribers, their heirs and aſſigns from the time of the ſaid firſt meeting, ſhall be, and they are hereby declared incorporated into a company by the name of "The Richmond and Columbia Turnpike Company," and may as ſuch, ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered.

"*And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall and may be lawful to open books in the town of Staunton, under the management of Archibald Stuart, John Browne, Jacob Kenney, Jacob Swoope, John Wayth, John Coalter, John Fackler, John McDowell, Samuel Blackburne, and Robert Doake, for receiving and entering ſubſcriptions to the amount of forty thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of forming a road from Staunton in the county of Auguſta, to the preſent Ferry-Landing in the county of Fluvanna, oppoſite to Columbia, which ſum ſhall be divided into four hundred ſhares, of one hundred dollars each, the ſubſcriptions to be made in perſon or by attorney. The ſubſcription books ſhall remain open until the firſt day of May next, at which time there ſhall be a general meeting of the ſubſcribers in the town of Staunton, of which meeting one month's notice ſhall be given in one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the town of Staunton, by the managers above named. If it ſhall appear on examination of the books of ſaid meeting, that one half the capital ſum above mentioned ſhall have been ſubſcribed, then the ſaid ſubſcribers, their heirs and aſſigns, from the time of the ſaid firſt meeting, ſhall be, and they are hereby declared, incorporated into a company, by the name of "The Staunton Turnpike Company;" and the ſaid company is hereby inveſted with the ſame powers, privileges and advantages, as are granted by this act to "The Richmond and Columbia Turnpike Company," ſubject to the ſame regulations and reſtrictions, as are preſcribed in this act; except that the ſaid company ſhall not be compelled to make the road more than twenty feet wide across the Blue Ridge at Rockfiſh Gap."

It appears from a ſpeech which the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great-Britain made in the Houſe of Commons, relative to the Addreſs to his Majeſty, that the leaders of the late Iriſh rebellion were in concert with the French. He ſays that his Majeſty's Miniſters are fully impreſſed with that belief. This, if true, is an important fact, for it has been generally ſuppoſed from the declaration of the unfortunate Emmet, that it was the reſolution of the Iriſh rebels to conſume the graſs under the invaders' feet, rather than ſuffer French principles or French tyranny to be eſtabliſhed in their land.

Private accounts from Norfolk ſtate, that a moſt alarming and tremendous FIRE broke out in that Borough on Friday night laſt, which, in the courſe of its diſaſtrous and deſtructive progreſs, conſumed upwards of 300 houſes, 2 large brigs, and a variety of other property to an immenſe amount. The fire is ſaid to have burnt from Maxwell's wharf up to the Coffee-Houſe. Whether it originated from accident, or was the work of ſome daring and diabolical incendiary, we have not been able to aſcertain.

On Sunday arrived at Boſton the brig Sea-flower, Capt. Glover, in 62 days from Amſterdam. By this arrival, Dutch papers are received to the 9th Dec. which, although ſeveral days later than our previous accounts from Europe, contain no intelligence of particular importance. The invaſion of England was ſtill talked of, and anxiouſly expected: but every thing which related to the manner in which it was to be conducted, was merely conjectural. Capt. Glover informs that on the 9th Dec. all the lighters and other craft in the harbor of Amſterdam, were preſſed by order of government, for the purpoſe of tranſporting troops to the Texel, where they were to be embarked on board of a large fleet of tranſports prepared for that purpoſe, and which dropped down in company with Capt. G. to the number of about 20 ſhips of conſiderable burthen, beſides a great number of other veſſels. Capt. G. further informs that an immediate embarkation of the troops was expected, and from every appearance he judged that ſome important ſtep was about to be diſcloſed.

☞ We are enabled by this arrival to preſent our readers with ſome marine news of importance.

Boſton Gazette.

From the Norfolk Herald, Feb. 21.

The Martha Bland, Capt. Wyvill, arrived here yeſterday in 13 days from the Havannah. In our opinion the unjuſtifiable treatment which Capt. W. received, requires the immediate interference of the executive of the United States. He ſailed from this port for Jamaica, with a cargo of lumber—on his outward bound paſſage, was captured by a French government veſſel, and carried into Cape Nichola Mole, at the time that place ſurrendered to the brigands—he was there compelled to throw as much of his cargo over board as would make room to ſtow about 600 (live-lumber) troops and immediately to bear away for the Havannah, without being allowed for the part of the cargo deſtroyed, or a ſingle cent for the paſſage of the miſerable *ſquad* crammed into his veſſel. Were it not that he touched at ———, where ſome of the men went on ſhore, numbers of the poor wretches muſt have periſhed, as there were not as much proviſion put on board, as would have ſerved half the number. In a half ſtarved deplorable condition, he landed the reſt at the Havannah, from which place, he was ordered immediately to depart, with the *conſolation* of having part of his *lumber* cargo left him.

From the Waſhington Federaliſt.

The recent diſcuſſion which has taken place in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, upon a reſolution, for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the official conduct of Judges Chaſe and Peters, has thrown much light upon a ſubject, with which the good people of this country had little acquaintance. What would authorize the Houſe of Repreſentatives to prefer articles of impeachment, againſt a judge or other officer liable thereto, and would authorize them in taking any ſteps preparatory to a reſolution to impeach: are queſtions, upon which fortunately, the annals of our country

afford a little information, but which it appears, are shortly to receive a definitive decision. Heretofore it was thought by considerate and reflecting men, that as "the interposition of the constitutional power of the house in the prosecution of a high and a responsible officer, was the exercise of an awful, tho' necessary authority, the house ought to act with extreme circumspection, and ought not to take even an 'incipient' step, without being in possession of strong reasons to believe, that the meditated victim ought to be offered up on the altar of violated justice—Taking it for granted, that no man ought even to be *threatened* with an impeachment, unless a majority of the house thought that he had been guilty of mal conduct, it might reasonably be enquired with what propriety the House of Representatives could take any steps towards the exercise of their constitutional powers of impeachment, without some evidence being adduced to satisfy their minds, or at least to excite in them suspicions, that the officer about to be impeached had been guilty of mal-feasance in office? It will hardly be contended, that because one or two members choose to think that they have heard, or even know something of a judge, for which he deserves to be impeached, but at the same time decline imparting to the house the facts, suspicions, or conjectures upon which that opinion is founded, that the rest of the members are *imperatively* bound to entertain the same suspicions of the conduct of the officer, or to join in the adoption of measures, which seem to imply such suspicion—For it must be conceded, that the appointment of a committee to hunt up charges of corrupt conduct, predicated upon the idea that they are to be found, altho' it does not suspend the exercise of his functions, or the payment of his salary, is in every other respect tantamount to a resolution of the house, that they will impeach the officer. Its effects upon the feelings of the individual and upon the public mind, are the same. And we may hereafter be told, that upon the same grounds, the house will be authorised in the appointment of a committee to prepare articles of impeachment, and collect evidence in support of them. For unless evidence sufficient in their opinion to convict the officer is collected, they will refuse to send up any articles of impeachment, nay, that the supposed existence of rumors, and surmises unfavorable to the integrity of an officer, would impose upon the house an obligation not only to commence an enquiry, but without any proof of guilt in the officer, to prefer against him articles of impeachment embracing every offence of which he may be conjectured to have been guilty, and invite evidence—Because without an impeachment, the officer thus suspected of official mal-conduct, will not be allowed the opportunity which it has been most ably demonstrated he ought to have, of evincing to the world, the innocence and purity of his conduct—and of exculpating himself from the accusations which public suspicions, and popular rumor, had fastened upon him.

Those however, who have been silly enough to entertain such notions, are most clearly mistaken. By a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, it is conclusively settled, that a committee may be raised, *for* the purpose of collecting evidence of mal conduct in a judge, even altho' members are not in possession of any facts, which would induce a suspicion, that any mal-conduct had been practised by him. And from the debate, which took place, in consequence of the introduction of that resolution, it may be collected, that the house is justified in *threatening* a judge with an impeachment, upon a request to that effect, being made by a single member, nay, (when public suspicion is pointed at an officer) even altho' not a member of the house, can feel himself at liberty to *suspect* that it will be possible, by any exertion on the part of the committee, to procure the requisite testimony for an impeachment. These points being now fully and conclusively determined, any discussion of them, would be only a waste of time. The purpose for which these observations are offered, is very different. The reasons upon which the resolution was grounded not being stated therein, they are to be gleaned from the speeches of those, who were its advocates. It was stated, that the official conduct of the judges before mentioned, ought to be enquired into, because a very honorable member from Pennsylvania, upon the floor of the house had at a former session, declared that he had heard, that in a prosecution for treason, the court, (composed of the judges aforesaid) assumed to themselves the right of expounding to the jury the law arising upon the case, and had denied to his counsel, the privilege of controverting *before the jury*, their opinion. It was stated also, that the house were warranted in instituting such an enquiry, upon common fame, a public suspicion of official mal-conduct in a judge, and in connection with this, it was expressly declared, that doubts had long been entertained by many, of the correctness of judge Chase's official department—that of this he had long been apprized—that if conscious of his innocence and of the falsehood of the charges against him, he ought long since to have demanded an investigation, and that the very circumstance of his submitting in silence, to the obloquy and reproach, which had been poured in upon him from every quarter, if not evidence of, at least afforded grounds to suspect his guilt. These if not the only, were the principal grounds upon which the enquiry was demanded, and by almost every member, who espoused the resolution it seemed to be thought, that any of those reasons afforded to the house authority to institute such an enquiry against a judge or any other officer liable to impeachment. Let it then be remembered that the President of the United States, as well as a judge, is subject to "the interposition of the constitutional power of the house—that the same evidence, statements upon the floor, suspicions or surmises, which would demand of the house the institution of an enquiry into the official conduct of a judge, would make it equally their duty to commence the self sort of an enquiry into the official conduct of the Chief Magistrate Let it also be borne in mind, that accusations of a most serious import, have long since been publicly made against President Jefferson, and that public rumor, has charged him with offences, which, if true, ought not only to forfeit to him the confidence of the people, but subject him to the severest punishment, which our laws inflict upon the most daring culprits.

If then a review of what has passed since the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, should it appear that every circumstance, which it has been thought, justified—nay, demanded the introduction of a resolution, for enquiring into the official conduct of judge Chase, unite, in claiming a similar enquiry into the official conduct of President Jefferson; it would be cruel and unjust to suspect that the task of proposing such an enquiry would not cheerfully be undertaken either by the honorable mover of the aforementioned resolution, or by his honorable colleague, Mr. Epps, who with becoming independence of sentiment, declared that he would be as prompt to arraign the first magistrate of the union, as a judge.

It is contended that a charge of mal-conduct in an officer, made by any member, even at a former session, will justify the house, in instituting an enquiry into his conduct.

1st. It has been stated, upon the floor, by many of the members, that since Mr. Jefferson came into office, many of the old, tried and approved servants of the people, who had given honorable testimonials of their patriotism and love of country, have been ejected from office, in order to make way for cringing sycophants, whose only merit consisted in an entire devotion to his views, and have been zealous supporters of his election—*E. R.* Harrison, Esq. was dismissed from the office of district of attorney of New-York, to make room for a certain Edward Livingston. It cannot be doubted that the President, who sacrifices at the shrine of his private resentment, the public interest, merits impeachment therefor. If any honorable member thinks proper to entertain a doubt of the sort, he is most respectfully referred to the speeches of Messrs. Madison and others, upon the proposition to make the Secretary of State removeable at the pleasure of the President.

2d. While the bill for repealing the judiciary system of the United States, was under discussion in the house of representatives, it was stated by members on the floor, that in the contested election between Jefferson and Burr, the latter might have been elected, if a few members, *e. g.* a member from New-York, a member from New-Jersey, a member from Maryland, and a member from Tennessee, had given their votes for him—that those votes however, were not given to Col. Burr, and that Mr. Jefferson, upon being elected conferred offices upon a member from each of those states, who had continued *to the last* in favor of him. To strengthen any suspicions which have arisen, or may arise upon these facts, Honorable Members are respectfully referred to a pamphlet, published in New-York, *by a democrat*, wherein it is very explicitly stated, that the office of presidency was *fairly* set up at auction, and that it would have been knocked off to Col. Burr, had he been upon the spot, to make the proper bids.

These and many other things against Mr. Jefferson, worthy of note, have been stated by members upon the floor.

It is contended in the next place, that common fame, popular rumor, public suspicion directed at any officer liable to impeachment, are sufficient grounds for an investigation of his official conduct.

1st. It has been rumoured, and is generally suspected, that shortly after the election of Mr. Jefferson, he remitted to a certain James Thompson Callender, a fine which had been imposed upon him by a Court of the United States, and which had been paid by the said Callender—and that the fine was remitted and returned to the said Callender, in consequence of certain services, rendered by him to the said Jefferson. It is further rumoured, that the act aforesaid of the said Jefferson, was a manifest and glaring infraction of the constitution, and was drawing money out of the *public* treasury, to reward an individual for *private* services.

2d. It is rumoured that the said Jefferson, granted a noli pro-equi, to William Duane, when he was not authorised by the constitution or any law so to do, and when existed no possible motive for the granting of the said noli prosequi, except only that the said Duane, by the goodly work of lying and defamation, had been greatly instrumetnal to the election of the said Jefferson.

3d. It is rumoured that the President in several other acts of his administration, has been guilty of violating the constitution—frequently in order to wreak his vengeance upon his private enemies, and to reward unworty sycophants—*e. g.* in the withholding of commissions, made out and directed to certain characters, who were appointed justices of the Peace in the district of Columbia—and in keeping possession of a commission constituting ——— Green, Esq. district judge of Rhode Island, and appointing another in his place—also in divers other acts of the said Jefferson's administration.

4th. Common fame has often declared that the said Jefferson has been guilty of the most shameful abuses of power, in dismissing from office, men of merit, experience and integrity, in order to appoint others less capable, less honest, and less faithful to the constitution—and public suspicion has attributed the appointment of honorable members from New-York, New-Jersey, Tennesse and Maryland, not very honorable to the honorable members, or to the president.

It has also been said, that it ought to be a high gratification to Judge Chase, to be afforded an opportunity of wiping off the aspersions which have been thrown upon his character—that he ought long since to have demanded a public investigation, if he believed the charges to be groundless, and that the circumstances of his not demanding such an investigation excites suspicion of his guilt.

It may, with equal truth be said that Mr. Jefferson has long ago been apprised of the charges against him, and although it might be deemed indecorous to his majesty, to pretend to infer a consciousness of guilt from *his* silence, yet it may be declared that since the decision of the house, that a charge made by a member upon the floor, or public suspicion, directed at an officer, is sufficient authority to the House, to commence an enquiry into his conduct; a glorious opportunity is now afforded to the King of our new *citizen subjects*, to prove the malignity of his enemies, and the falsehood of the charges, that have been made against him.

Should Mr. Jefferson, after these declarations, made by his dearest friends, fail to demand an investigation, the world will be apt to suspect, that he feels a conviction of his guilt. Should the honorable supporters of the aforementioned resolution, decline instituting an enquiry into his conduct, ill-natured people may be led to believe, that their sense of public duty is not so strong, as their own declarations, most clearly prove it to be.

A LOOKER ON.

DIED—in this city on Monday last, after a tedious indisposition, Miss MARY HOYE—a young lady whose many amiable qualities had secured her the esteem of all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

BALTIMORE, February 18, 1703.

INTERESTING TO COMMERCIAL MEN.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated London, November 23.

"Some late articles in our newspapers, respecting the American treaty, may excite with you, as they have done here, some concern, lest these discussions should not terminate in a satisfactory manner. From whence these articles come, or for what purpose they were published, is matter of conjecture: *but I know for a certainty, that our government has neither made nor received any communications whatever on this subject.* Perhaps your ministry may think it a wise policy, in this way to let it be known in France that you have suffered your treaty with us to die; holding forth at the same time, an idea that it will not be renewed, except on more favorable terms These proceedings may obtain favor for you in the eyes of Bonaparte!"

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Juniper, 73 days from London.

Capt. Sahur, left London on the 1st December, and passed Gravesend on the 2d; the Pilot went on shore, and was informed that an engagement had taken place in the Mediterranean, in which Admiral Nelson was killed On the 5th December he left the Downs, on which day a frigate arrived and anchored, and immediately sent a boat on board the Admiral ship, who soon after fired a salute, which Capt. S. supposed to be in consequence of some intelligence brought by the frigate.

The latest papers which we have been able to obtain by this arrival, are to the 25th November.

A London paper of the 18th says, "Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from Portsmouth, containing an account of the arrival at that port of three French gun brigs, part of a flotilla, consisting of twenty-seven, which was attacked by some of our cruisers off La Hague. The remaining 24 were driven on shore, and completely destroyed. This flotilla did not come out for the purpose of attacking our ships, but was intercepted on its way to some of the gun-boat depots to the eastward. The prizes, we understand, were captured by the Liberty cutter, and the other boats were driven on shore by one of our frigates."

The foregoing statement is confirmed in papers of a subsequent date.

The sum which has been extorted from the city of Hamburg by the depredators of the first consul, is 9,000,000 francs.

Accounts from Holland stated the expedition against England was on the eve of taking place.

The English papers give no credit to the accounts received by way of Vienna, of an English flotilla from Malta having taken possession of Alexandria.

A fire has recently taken place at the magnificent mosque of Santee Sophia, at Constantinople, by which one hundred houses have been destroyed.

Letters from Vienna stated that insurrection was almost universal in Turkey; and that from Egypt it has rapidly spread itself into Syria and Asia. In Europe 4 new rebels have united with Passwan Oglou, and the brigands of Romania have reappeared.

1200 vessels of various descriptions are to be furnished by the Batavian Republic for the expedition against England.

The following is an extract from the London Price Current of November 25.

Cotton,	Georgia bowed,	11½d to 1s 2½d lb.
	Sea Island do.	1s 4d to 1s 6d d.
	Sea Island Georgia,	1s 6d to 2s 10d do.
Rice,	Carolina,	39s to 41s C.
Tobacco,	Georgia,	4 3-4d to 5 3-4d lb.
	Carolina,	4 3-4d to 5¾d do.
Flour,	superfine,	34s to 35s bl.
	fine,	29s to 31s do.
Tar,	American,	24s to 26s do.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mrs. WEST, Jun.

This evening, Wednesday, February 29, 1804, will be presented (for the first time here) the celebrated Drama, called

ROLLA;

OR,

The Virgin of the Sun.

Rolla—Mr. Green.
Ataliba—Mr. Sanford.
High Priest of the Sun—Mr. Rutherford.
Telasco—Mr. Clare.
Zorai—Mr. Clark.
Xairai—Mr. Comer.
Chamberlain—Mr. Barrymore.
Cora, (the Virgin of the Sun) Mrs. West, Jun.

[*For the rest of the characters, see the bills of the day.*]

To which will be added the Farce, called

MISS IN HER TEENS;

OR,

A MEDLEY OF LOVERS.

☞ *Tickets to be had as usual; and of Mrs. West, Jun. at Mr. E. Hallam's—price One Dollar.*

(By Authority.)

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

TO BUILD AN ACADEMY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
3	do.	of 1,000	make	3,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the invery tended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

Education.

JOHN D. BLAIR

INFORMS the public, that with a view of extending his plan of tuition, he has engaged the assistance of Mr. Wood, in order to instruct the young gentlemen of his school in the various branches of the Mathematicale Siences, Astronomy, Geography, and Natural and Moral Philosophy. For this purpose, Mr. WOOD will regularly attend on the afternoon of each day, when he will likewise assist in superintending the other branches of literature taught in the School.

Mr. BLAIR being desirous that the youth entrusted to his charge, should make every proficiency in the ancient languages, the French and the sciences, has resolved to limit the number which he receives, to thirty; and these will be divided, according to their ages and their capacities into separate classes, so that each individual may receive the same attention and benefit, as if he were under the instruction of a private tutor.

Richmond, Feb. 28.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Shiphard & Bendle

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims against the concern are desired to bring them forward in order to receive payment: and all those persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the parties, by note or otherwise, as no further indulgence can be given. JAMES SHIPHARD.
THOMAS BENDLE.

THOMAS BENDLE,

Saddler,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches, as heretofore, in the house opposite the Eagle Tavern and formerly occupied by Capt. William Austin. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement hitherto received; and hopes, by a strict attention to business to merit the continuance of their favors.

Richmond, 20th February, 1804. 3w.

MY HORSE

DION,

WILL stand at Mr. Benjamin Chambers's, Person county, [North-Carolina] 25 miles from where I live, and will cover mares at FIVE GUINEAS the season, payable with TWENTY DOLLARS, by the first of August.

John Nelson.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 20, 1804.

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22d.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } Assignees.
JOHN ST. JOHN, }

December 27, 1803.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Wingo, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, and JAS. REA is authorised to close the business. The GOODS on hand, consisting of a neat assortment, suitable for a country store, will be sold on advantageous terms to a person who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which stands an excellent Store, Lumber-House and Stable, will be either sold or rented to the purchaser of the Goods.

Robert Hill.
James Rea.

New-Canton, 1st Jan. 1804. tf

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Westham, and six miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good soil—conveniency to the seat of government; a handsome situation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill seat, with permission to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good spring water.

The subscriber would be glad also to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. These houses are not finished, but they will be completed in course of the spring, and one of them is now in sufficient forwardness to shew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

Profile Frames.

W. BACHE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned to this city with his Patent Phisiognotrace, and a supply of handsome Frames. His room is over Mrs. Smith's millinery room, opposite the Union Tavern, where he solicits the attendance of those who wish to have striking and correct likenesses in profile—Four for 25 cents.

January 28.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by dealing or otherwise, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authorisad to receive the same and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpose of receiving the above debts—*those*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico, Chesterfield, Powhatan, Amelia* and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed fast-sailing Ship

AURORA;

WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the Ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Meuburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Lustring Umbrellas.
Lustrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muslins.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spanish Segars, of a su-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hospitality, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares, as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes sent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouse, and 35 from Carterville. Mares fed, if required.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last summer's growth, and may be had at his original Seed Store—Viz.

Red & white Clover Seed.	PEASE.
Lucern, and Timothy.	Early frame, charlton, and Thatspur.
Burnet, and rye grass.	Dwarf marrowfat. Spanish moratto, glory of England, & blue Prussian peas.
Saintfoine and burden do.	
Furze, or whin seed.	
Spring tares or vetches.	
Hemp, flax and rape seed.	Large Windsor, long pod, white Canterbury, and snap beans.
Canary, and spinage.	
White & brown mustard.	CABBAGE SEED.
Large Norfolk & summer turnip.	Early, and late York cabbage.
Green and white asparagus.	Early, and late Battersea.
White curled endive.	Early, and late sugar loaf.
Large cabbage, & Roman-	Green, and yellow savoy.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral.	Large white Scotch cabbage.
Green and cos lettuce.	Large white winter do.
White lettuce.	Flat Dutch, & Madeira do
Salmon, white turnip, & large black radish.	Red Dutch, to pickle.
	Brussels sprouts, and Borecole.
Blood red beet, and solid celery.	Early, & late cauliflower.
Early, & late cucumber.	Purple, green, and white brocoli.
Cresses, and pepper grass.	Salsafie, and nasturtian.
Large parsnip.	Madeira, and silver onion.
Large red, and orange carrot.	Large London Leek.

With an assortment of Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, jars and beakers in sets for chimney ornaments; large red garden pots and pans, blue and white glass flower bottles, &c.

Richmond, January 12, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Auction, pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, there

Valuable Estates,

In the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec. known by the names of

Chester Hill & King's Island Slashes,

THE Sale will take place at the Eagle Tavern in in the city of Richmond, on Thursday the 1st day of March next. The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell these two tracts of land separately, and either entire or divided as may best suit the purchasers. In the Chester Hill tract will be included part of a small tract adjoining, formerly known by the name of Auburn Chase. For further particulars, enquire of Macmurdo & Fisher.

By the Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 28, 1803. tsM

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as Theatre, upon the lot opposite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

EDUCATION.

MRS. MAURY'S SCHOOL, for young Ladies, has commenced at the subscriber's residence in the upper end of Hanover, where three or four more pupils can be accommodated. In this School the Girls are taught the English and French Languages, grammatically; History, Geography, Arithmetic and plain Needle Work. The charge per annum five and thirty pounds, paid quarterly in advance, the pupils finding their bedding. The situation is healthy and retired, and well calculated for an institution of this kind.

John Hay.

Hanover, Feb. 13, 1804. 3w.

WANTED,

A PERSON who understands Baking, and if he has some knowledge of Gardening, he would be preferred. For further particulars, enquire of

THE PRINTER.

February 15.

Agreeably to a resolve of the Commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act for improving the navigation of James River",

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT books will be opened at the Compting-House of Pickett, Pollard & Johnston in the city of Richmond, at 12 o'clock on the 1st day of March next, for receiving subscriptions for shares in the said institution.

Robert Pollard.

February 15, 1804.

To be Sold,

For ready money, at Hanover Town, on Thursday the 15th day of March next, from 12 to 15 very

LIKELY NEGROES,

BELONGING to the estate of John White, dec. late of King William county, to discharge the balance of a judgment obtained by Archibald Govan's executors against said dec'd. as security for the late Carter Braxton, Esq. dec. Among those Negroes are several boys and girls, and two or three fellows.

The Administrator.

King William, February 14th, 1804.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other persons, of the name of *Oak*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Patent* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Stump* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is about, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBEAT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Brasfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

NOTICE.

THAT I have committed the entire management and transaction of my business to my brother Robert B Payne of Columbia, and county of Fluvanna, and authorised him, and him only, to settle and adjust on my behalf the debts owing to or by the estate of Richard Cocke, late of Fluvanna.—Accordingly to him the said Robert B. Payne those having claims upon the said estate will bring them forward for adjustment; and those indebted to it, make payment, which they are requested to do without delay.

POLLEY J. COCKE,
Executrix of Richard Cocke, dec.

Fluvanna, 16th Feb. 1804.

Valuable Property.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable unimproved

Lot of Ground,

situate on the main street in the city of Richmond, containing about sixty six feet in front and running one hundred feet back, on the cross street leading to the basin of the canal, and immediately opposite to the corner stores now in the occupancy of Messrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnston, and that of Mr. Chs. Spencer. The numerous advantages attending this property needs no comment, its situation being in the centre of business renders it an object for public or private employment, and is perhaps the most eligible in this city for either. Any person desirous of purchasing will be treated with privately on application at any time between this and the first day of *May* next, and if not sold previous to that day, the same will be offered for sale at public auction, on the fifth day of that month, and the terms thereof made known.

John M'Enery.

Feb. 15th, 1804.

At a Court held for Albemarle county, the 6th day of February, 1804,

George Boston, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
John Boston, and *James Boston*, administrators of *Ewell Boston*, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant John Boston not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in May next and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper in this commonwealth for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

John Nicholas, c. A. c.

The noted Horse WILD-AIR,

A FINE bay, about fifteen hands and one inch high, will stand to cover mares the ensuing season, alternately at the subscriber's stable, in the forks of Hanover, and at Hanover courthouse; at the last mentioned place on Wednesdays and Thursdays, unless early in the season he should on Thursdays be carried to some public place or meeting to be shewn.

The price of the season will be Ten Dollars, payable the first of December next; but may be discharged with Seven Dollars, if paid by the first of September ensuing; for the leap, Four Dollars will be required, to be paid when the mares are covered, and in either case One Shilling and Sixpence to the groom—The season will expire the first of August.

The mares sent to the horse while standing at the subscriber's, good and extensive pasturage will be furnished, *gratis*; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

WILDAIR's colts fully entitle him to be ranked among the best horses—He was got by Col. Syme's Wildair, his dam by Handell, his grand dam by Camden, his great grand dam by Spanking Roger, and his great, great grand dam by Old Jolly Roger.

John Thornton, sen.

Forks of Hanover, Feb. 18th, 1804.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in sight of Richmond, including the Race Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land possesses many advantages, besides its contiguity to the city, which it is unnecessary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, so as to suit those who wish to purchase small parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for grass lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The sale will commence on the premises, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. One half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the other half in twelve months—as soon as the lots are laid off they may be purchased at private sale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

Virginia:

At a superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, September the 24th, 1803.

BETWEEN

Elijah Morton, and Edward Nunnellee, Plaintiffs,
AND
John Morton, jun. Daniel Johnston, and Molly, his wife; John Dyer, and Lavina, his wife; Champe Austin, and Amey, his wife; Stephen Arthur, and Jenny, his wife; Leonard Purley, and Suckey, his wife; John Morton, Patsey Morton, James Morton, Nancy Morton, Armistead Morton, Jacob Morton, Hezekiah Morton, and Richard Morton, representatives of John Morton, sen. deceased, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.